

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS!

ERIE RAILWAY

The Broad Gauge Double Track Route to
NEW YORK, BOSTON
And New England Cities.

THIS RAILWAY EXTENDS FROM
Dunkirk to New York 460 miles,
Buffalo to New York 423 miles,
Salamanca to N. York 415 miles,
AND IN FOOT
22 to 27 miles the SHORTEST
ROUTE!

All trains run directly through
to New York, 460 miles, without change
of coaches. From and after May 11th, 1898.
Trains will leave in connection with all
Western lines as follows:

From Dunkirk and Salamanca
By New York time from Union Depots:
7.30 A. M. Express Mail, from
Dunkirk, (Sundays excepted), stops
at Salamanca 10.00 A. M., and connects
at Salamanca with the 10.30 A. M. train
for New York, and arrives in New York at
7.40 A. M.

3.25 P. M. Lightning Express,
from Salamanca (Sundays excepted),
stops at Salamanca 6.12 P. M. (Sup.)
and arrives in New York at 7.40 A. M.

5.50 P. M. New York Night Ex-
press, from Dunkirk (Sundays ex-
cepted), stops at Salamanca 7.45 P. M.,
Olean 8.20 P. M. (Sup.), Turner's
10.13 A. M. (Bkft), and arrives in New York at
12.40 P. M. Connecting with the 2.35 P. M. train
for Buffalo, and arrives in Buffalo at
4.40 A. M.

9.50 P. M. Cincinnati Express,
from Dunkirk (Sundays excepted),
stops at Salamanca 11.35 P. M., and
connects at Salamanca with the 11.30 P. M. train
for Buffalo, arriving in New York at
7.40 A. M.

From Buffalo—By New York time
from Depot cor. Exchange and Michi-
gan Street.
5.00 A. M. New York Day Ex-
press, (Sundays excepted), stops
at Salamanca 8.09 A. M. (Bkft), Sus-
quehanna 1.35 P. M. (Dine), Turner's
7.05 P. M. (Sup.), and arrives in New York
at 9.25 P. M. Connects at Great Bend with
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Rail-
road, and at Jersey City with Midland
Express Train of New Jersey Railroad for
Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

7.30 A. M. Express Mail, via Avon
and Hornellsville (Sundays excepted),
connects at Elmira with the Northern
Central Railroad for Harrisburg, Phila-
delphia and the South, and arrives in New
York at 7.40 A. M.

9.35 P. M. Lightning Express,
(Sundays excepted), stops at Sala-
manca 6.10 P. M. (Sup.), and ar-
rives in New York at 7.40 A. M. Connects at
Jersey City with morning Express train of
New Jersey Railroad for Baltimore and
Washington.

7.35 P. M. New York Night Ex-
press, Daily, stops at Hornellsville
11.09 P. M. connecting with the 11.50 P. M. train
for Dunkirk, and arrives in New York
at 12.40 P. M.

11.20 P. M. Cincinnati Express,
(Sundays excepted), stops at Sus-
quehanna 7.45 A. M. (Bkft), Turner's
1.37 P. M. (Dine), and arrives in New York
at 3.55 P. M. Connects at Elmira with
Northern Central Railroad for Harrisburg,
Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and
points South, and at New York with After-
noon Trains and Steamers for Boston and
New England Cities.

Only one train each on Sunday, leaving
Buffalo at 2.35 P. M. and reaching New
York at 7.40 P. M.

Boston and New England passengers,
with their baggage, are transferred free of
charge in New York.

To passengers traveling the line of the
Erie Railway presents many advantages of in-
terest, passing through the beautiful val-
leys of the Chenango, Susquehanna, Dela-
ware and Ramapo rivers, an ever-changing
panorama of nature's beauties commands
attention.

The best ventilated and most luxurious
Sleeping Coaches in use accompany
all night trains on this railway.

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH,
And fare always as low as by any other
route.

Ask for Tickets via Erie Railway
Which can be obtained at all Principal
Ticket Offices in the West and
South-West.

WM. R. BARR,
Gen'l Passenger Agent.

H. RIDDLE,
Gen'l Superintendent.

43

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

HAVE PROVED FROM THE MOST AMPLE
experience, an entire and simple
Remedy for all the most common
diseases of the human system, and
so simple that mistakes cannot be made in using
it, so harmless as to be free from danger, and
so efficient as to be always reliable, and
therefore the highest commendation from all, and
will always render satisfaction.

Cures: FEVERS, Congestion, Inflammations, 25
2 do WORMS, Worm Fever, Worm Colic, 25
3 do CHOLERA, Cholera, Cholera Infantum, 25
4 do DIARRHOEA, Diarrhoea, Bilious Colic, 25
5 do DYSPEPSIA, Bilious Stomach, 25
6 do INDIGESTION, Indigestion, 25
7 do COLIC, Colic, 25
8 do COUGHS, Cough, Croup, 25
9 do BRONCHITIS, Croup, 25
10 do HOARSENESS, Hoarse, 25
11 do ASTHMA, Asthma, 25
12 do RHEUMATISM, Rheumatism, 25
13 do GOUT, Gout, 25
14 do GRAVEL, Gravel, 25
15 do NEURALGIA, Neuralgia, 25
16 do MIGRAINE, Migraine, 25
17 do SCIATICA, Sciatica, 25
18 do RHEUMATISM, Rheumatism, 25
19 do GOUT, Gout, 25
20 do GRAVEL, Gravel, 25
21 do NEURALGIA, Neuralgia, 25
22 do MIGRAINE, Migraine, 25
23 do SCIATICA, Sciatica, 25
24 do RHEUMATISM, Rheumatism, 25
25 do GOUT, Gout, 25

REDUCTION IN FARES AND TIME.

Pennsylvania Central Railroad
(DOUBLE TRACK.)

On and after August 5, 1898, the 9.00 P.
M. train from Chicago (7.18 A. M. from U.
Sandyusky) arrives in

New York
At 10.00 A. M. the 2nd Day,
22 Hours in Advance

Of any other route, with corresponding re-
duction to

Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore
and Washington.

The 5.15 P. M. train from Chicago (2.42
A. M. from U. Sandyusky) arrives in New
York at 5.00 the second morning.

TWO HOURS IN ADVANCE
Of any other line. Mondays and Thurs-
days this train has an Elegant Drawing
Room Car through from Chicago to New
York without change.

The 8.00 A. M. train from Chicago (5.33
P. M. from U. Sandyusky) arrives in New
York at 7.00 the second evening, with ex-
press palace cars attached through from Chi-
cago to New York without change, 2 hours
in advance of any other route, and in time
to make connection for Boston. No other
line offers this advantage.

Special trains on Saturday Afternoons
(with a silver palace through car attached.)
Trains from principal Western Towns
which connect with the Saturday Evening
Train from Chicago and Ft. Wayne, and
Sunday Morning Train from Cleveland, run
through on Sunday without delay, arriving
in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and
Washington City, Hours in advance of all
other lines. Fares always as low as the
cheapest route.

Particular attention of Travelers is in-
vited to the hotel accommodations of this
route, especially at Pittsburgh and Al-
toona. The New Union Depot Hotel, at
Pittsburgh, has just been opened to the
public by the Pennsylvania Central Rail-
road Company, and is unquestionably the
finest establishment of the kind in America.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
Gen'l Sup't, Altoona, Pa.
T. L. KIMBALL, Gen. W. Pass Agent,
n39

KEEP YOUR FEET DRY!

It is one of the most necessary things for the

Preservation of health,

AND YOU CAN DO THIS EFFECTUALLY BY GETTING

—Your—

BOOTS & SHOES

AT

PAUL RUFF'S.

Boot and Shoe Store.

Mr. R. keeps always on hand the very

BEST MATERIAL,

is determined to make

FIRST CLASS WORK,

AND WILL GIVE

GOOD SATISFACTION

TO HIS PATRONS.

Kip, Calf and Stoga Boots

MADE TO ORDER,

And all Repairing Neatly Done.

ON SHORT NOTICE.

PERFECT FITS GIVEN

Give him a fair trial. That is all he asks.

Feb. 14, 1898.

STOLL, BROTHER & CO.

(Successors of Wornly, Road & Co.)

Proprietors of the

UPPER SANDUSKY

PLANING MILL

AND LUMBER YARD.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

Doors, Sash, Blinds

BATTENS & MOULDINGS.

Door & Window Frames, Lath

and Shingles!

And all kinds of DRESSED LUMBER,

consisting of

FLOORING, SIDING,

And all other kinds used in buildings.

We also keep for sale all kinds of lum-
ber, which we will sell reasonably.

STOLL, BRO. & CO.

IMPORTANT

TO

BUILDERS

AND OTHERS.

ADAMS'

Painting and Graining

MACHINE!

FOR IMITATING BLACK WALNUT,

OAK, AND ROSEWOOD IN OIL.

It does the work better than the wood

itself, and is so cheap, that all can now af-
ford to have their houses grained.

Having bought the exclusive right to
use Adams' Patent grainer in Wyandot
county, we are prepared to do Graining
CHAPER, QUICKER and BETTER
than can be done by hand by the best
Grainers. Also all kinds of

WAGON & CARRIAGE PAINTING.

PLAIN PAINTING.

SIGN PAINTING.

PAPER HANGING.

GLAZING, ETC.

DONE IN THE BEST STYLE.

MIXED PAINTS for sale in any quantity

By calling at our shop, east of Warple

House, second story of Seider & Hale's

Wagon Making Shop, you can see the best

specimen of Graining by the country, work
which was done by this Machine. Don't
get any graining done until you have look-
ed into this matter.

April 26, 1896.—J. F. McCORMICK.

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JEWELRY!

A correspondent of the Country Gen-
tleman, in an article on Autumn, makes
the following observations on having
work planned and done so as to save
time in the spring:

"Every farmer with any pretensions
to intelligence must have a system of
working and cropping his land clearly
degned in his own mind; therefore, he
knows where his manure will be re-
quired, and is aware of the great re-
ward it would be to have a good deal
of the land plowed and ready for being
seeded immediately after the frost
breaks up, and on any requiring to be
stimulated, how nice to have the man-
ure hauled to it when the ground is
sound, instead of having to do it through
mud and along a road which is so bad
that not more than half loads can be
taken. All such work as this being
done ready for spring, makes every-
thing come easy, and does away with
the hurrying every operation in such a
way as to be imperfectly performed and
instead, the whole of the seedling can be
got through within so early a stage of
the season, that some roots can be grown
and the grass cut when it is young
enough to make the best quality of
hay."

"If farmers would make use of the
beautiful autumn weather, doing ev-
erything possible to be done at that
season, it would most assuredly give
such advantages would result in their
makings at the very lowest computa-
tion, and would save their farms for
nine years out of ten. The early
sown crops are most productive and of
the best quality, and when a farmer be-
gins to get ahead of his work, he will
be commencing to be ahead in every
way, and may be considered as a made
man."

BURNING STRAW AT THE WEST.—This
practice, which prevails so generally
in the new settlements, is exceedingly
wasteful. No sight is more common
than immense piles of straw left to rot
in the fields, or given to the torch, as
the quickest method of riddance. The
ashes, indeed, are restored to the earth,
but not to the soil. The few square
rods on which they lie are scarcely
benefited. All the organic part of the
plant is dissipated and lost by the burn-
ing. It will be said, in justification of
the practice, that there is no market for
the straw, and it is an incumbrance
upon the soil, and perhaps, also, that
the land is rich enough without it. Ev-
ery farm should have a good home
market for straw. Great use is made of
a portion of it for fodder by our best
farmers, and the manure from the ex-
tra stock thus kept is returned to the
soil. It is largely used for bedding,
and the cattle yards are kept thickly
covered with it. It would pay better
to spread it upon the soil where it grows
and plow it in, than to burn it. It helps
make a cheap and warm hovel for cat-
tle, before the settler has time to build
his barn. Save the straw, for even the
virgin soil will need it to keep up its
fertility.—*American Agriculturist.*

LINE FOR WHEAT.—We wish the read-
ers of the American Agriculturist
would try the effect of line on the
wheat crop. A few square rods would
be enough for the experiment. Put a
bushel of fresh slaked lime to a square
rod and note the effect. There has been
very general complaint the past har-
vest of shrunken wheat. It is attrib-
uted to the hot weather in July; but the
fact that many instances where the land
was in good condition the wheat was
plump and fine, proves that it is not
wholly due to the climate, or at least
that the difficulties may be overcome.
It is well known that liming the soil
has a beneficial effect, especially in
stiffening the straw and producing a
fine, plump berry. We believe the time
has come when much of our wheat land,
even in the limestone regions, would
be greatly benefited by liming.—*Amer-
ican Agriculturist.*

SELECTION OF SEED CORN.—This
should be attended to at the husking,
if it has not already been done. Se-
lect the ears from stalks bearing two
or more perfect ears, and if the corn
is not already well cured, tie the ears
in strings of a dozen or more, by
brading the husks, and hang them
in a room with a fire to dry. The
quicker they are cured the better, if
they are not damaged by the heat.
In the Northwestern States, where
the corn is liable to be damaged by
the frosts, the best farmers select
seed ears before the kernels are
glazed, and, after partially stripping
off the husks, kiln-dry them at a
temperature not above 150 deg.
Corn thus treated is said to germi-
nate much quicker, and to mature
several days earlier, than that cured
in the field. Much seed fails from
the want of this seasonable attention,
and the fields have to be replanted.
A few hours of labor now may save
weeks in the spring.

FATTENING CATTLE.—Fattening an-
imals of all kinds, lay on flesh very rap-
idly as the weather grows cooler. Get
beefes and sheep in the pasture as long
as the feed is good, but yard them at
night, and feed twice a day with grain.
If they are to be marketed soon. Other-
wise, simply feed so as to be sure they
are constantly gaining. Pigs should
have cooked food and plenty of it.—
Push forward their fattening as rapidly
as possible, for at no season will they gain
faster. Keep them clean and give them
warm sheltered nests. Poultry also
gain very rapidly, and it is best to
fatten them on scalded meal, with corn,
wheat screenings, and other food in ad-
dition, at daylight in the morning and
late in the afternoon.

CORN MEAL BUSH.—Among the many
delicacies in the form of bread, which
render the enjoyment of breakfast so
acceptable, we know of none more de-
serving of notice than the one prepared
according to the following recipe:

"Take six cupfuls of corn meal, four
of wheat flour, two of molasses, and one
teaspoonful of saleratus; mix the whole
together, and knead it into dough. What
does a new one cost? These questions
answered, it is easy to tell whether it
pays to let valuable tools lie out in the
weather.

POINT LOWER.—A Quaker said to
a gunner during the Revolutionary war:
"Friend I counsel no bloodshed;
but if it be thy design to hit the lit-
tle man in the blue jacket, point
thine engine three inches lower."

MAN-EATING TIGER.—The rav-
ages of man-eating tigers in Sambul-
pore, Baitool, Chind wara, Bhunda-
ra, Chindul, and Raipore districts
of Central India are so serious, that
elephants have been placed at the
disposal of the district officers to en-
able them to destroy them. Or-
dinary tigers do harm only to cat-
tle, and the sanctioned reward of
300 is sufficient to excite native
hunters to pursue them. One such
brute kills its scores of human be-
ings in a year; and no ordinary na-
tive sportsman dare attack it.

Captain Fraser, District Superin-
tendent of Police, Bhundara, reports
the destruction of a ferocious man-
eater in the neighborhood of Kamp-
ta, which had carried away a young
Gondou woman out of her house
at daybreak on the 20th of Decem-
ber. The woman was griding grain
with two others at her side, when
the animal sprang into the midst of
them and seized the girl. High up
in the air, ten feet from the ground,
fragments of the red cords which
bound her hair were fluttering at
the points of the bamboo fencing.
The body was found in a deep ravine;
only the head had been eaten away.
On his return to the village
Captain Fraser was met by all the
women who, accompanied by the
village musicians, gave him a hearty
welcome. Mothers placed their in-
fants before him, and all vied in ex-
pressing their gratitude.—*Friend of
India.*

NEWSPAPER POWER.—"Thirty
years ago," says Wilkes' Spirit, "the
Orators ruled America, to-day it is
ruled by the Editors." It adds:—
"There is a class of men among
bankers and merchants and lawyers
who affect a condescension towards
the journalist which is intensely
annoying. The writer for the news-
paper appears to their blinking eyes
a kind of literary adventurer, who
is to be tolerated for his genius, but
not to be trusted in business. They
are ignorant that it sells their goods,
furnishes all their facts, and presents
them gratuitously with all their
opinions. They do not know, as
Jay Cooke does, that the news-
papers of America sold two thousand
millions of National bonds. They
do not know, as Edwin M. Stanton
knows, that the newspapers of Amer-
ica sent five hundred thousand men
to the war. They do not know that
the newspapers of America will
nominate the candidate for the Presi-
dency, determine the election, and
dictate the legislation of Congress.
Newspapers lead them by the nose
wherever they go, but they do not
feel the pressure, which is the par-
ticular reason why we give this
special tweak."

WHO IS MCARDLE?—J. H. Mc-
Cardle, the person who was arrested
and bound over for issuing fraudu-
lent naturalization papers, is thirty-
five or forty years of age, and a na-
tive of this or Seneca county.—Sen-
eca county, we believe. He has al-
ways been a prominent leader in the
Democratic party of this county, and
has the reputation of doing his share
of the dirty work of the party gener-
ally. He is a member and secretary
of the Democratic school board of
this city, chairman of the Democratic
County Central Committee; em-
ployed by the Democratic Board of
Commissioners to make out ab-
stracts, &c., and has been and is yet
a candidate for the nomination of
Sheriff. During the war he was a
rank Corporal, having a brother in
the rebel army. No one here
was surprised at the discovery of his
connection with the fraudulent
papers; the only wonder was how
he came to be let off on such insig-
nificant bail as \$2,000.—*Fremont
Journal.*

A BAD STATE OF SOCIETY.—The
late George Kendall, the founder of
the New Orleans Picayune, was an
exceedingly agreeable companion.
He used to relate his adventures on
the Santa Fe expedition with much
glee, and in the most interesting
manner. One of them was as fol-
lows: "After the capture of the party by
a gang of Mexican Marauders, the
prisoners were chained in couples
and driven inland, guarded by a body
of armed men. Word was passed
among the prisoners that they were
all to be shot immediately. 'Can this
be possible,' Myster Kinnald? said
the big Irishman to whom our
friend was made fast. 'Quite likely,'
was the quiet response. 'But, Mis-
ter Kinnald, I don't see how it can
be. I have been a soldier, and I know
this a very extraordinary state of
society?'

A VERY GOOD LITTLE BOY.—Little
Walter Draper is a very good little
boy, according to all the rules laid
down for good little boys. Last
Sunday he asked his mother to go
down to the Green & Carter Rest-
aurant, which his mother refused, on
the ground of its being the Sabbath.
Good little boys sometimes cry a
little, and Walter began blubbering.
"Why, Walter," cried his mother, I
am astonished! The idea of your
wishing to go down to the reservoir
on the Lord's holy Sabbath to go
swimming with a lot of bad little
boys!"

"Boo! boo!" blubbers Walter, "I
didn't want to go a swimmin' with
'em, ma; I only wanted to go down
and see the bad little boys get drown-
ed for goin' a swimmin' a Sunday—
boo! boo!"—*California Pader.*

A school in Massachusetts was un-
der examination, when one of the
examiners said:

"If I had a mince pie, and should
give three-twelfths to John, three-
twelfths to Isaac, and should keep
half the pie myself, what would there
be left?"

There was a profound study among
the scholars, but finally one lad held
up his hand as a signal that he was
ready to answer.

"Well, sir, what will there be left?
Speak up loud, so that all can hear,"
said the examiner.

"The plate," shouted the hopeful
fellow.

POINT LOWER.—A Quaker said to
a gunner during the Revolutionary war:
"Friend I counsel no bloodshed;
but if it be thy design to hit the lit-
tle man in the blue jacket, point
thine engine three inches lower."

Autumn Work.

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way as to be imperfectly performed and
instead, the whole of the seedling can be
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the season, that some roots